FINANCIAL INFLATION.

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THE OUTLOOK.

GEN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENT-PROBABILITY THAT THE SENATE BILL WILL BECOME A LAW DURING THE PRESENT WEEK. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, April 12.—Gen. Butler intends to persist in his efforts to substitute the text of the Senate bill for that of the House. If he succeeds, the currency question will not be any nearer a solution, for the substitute will not be the actual bill of the Senate, which lies on the Speaker's table and cannot be taken up in that manner, but only a House bill in the same language, which must go back to the Senate for its concurrence, just the same as if it had been an original measure. It would still be necessary, in order to make the measure a law, either for the Senate again to pass its own bill in the form of a House bill, or for the House to pass the original Senate bill upon its table. Mr. Butler's novement is not therefore intended to expedite legislation, but to recover from the defeat he experienced on Friday in attempting to lead House. The conservatives are all of the opinion that there is nothing now left for them to do but to oppose both bills at all points. The inflationists appear to be divided, some being disposed to follow Mr. Butler's lead, while others want to pass the Maynard bill first and the Senate bill as soon as possible afterward. Unfortunately, their divisions are not of such a nature as to give cause for any hope that their reckless and dishonest scheme of watering the currency can be defeated. It now appears certain that the Senate bill will become a law during the present week if the President does not interpose his veto.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

THE STATUS OF THE BILL UNCHANGED BY SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS-THE HOUSE BILL PROBABLY TO BE PASSED FIRST AS A DECLARATION OF THE INTER-TION OF THE HOUSE-A TROUBLESOME POINT OF

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 11 .- Four hours spent upon the Currency bill on Saturday brought the House no nearer a conclusion than did the tedious session of the day before. When an adjournment was carried at a late hour, the condition of the bill was exactly the same as at the outset, with the exception that a number of new amendments were pending which will have to be voted on when the question comes up again on Tuesday. The votes during the day has shown that the inflation majority were determined to pass the House bill first as a declaration of what they would like in the way of legislation on the currency if they could get it, and then pass the Senate bill as the only measure that it is practicable to enact into law. It was further shown that the full strength of this same majority is opposed to any proposition for retiring greenbacks to open the wayfor resumption, although conditioned on an equivalent issue of bank notes, and thus refieved from the dreaded principle of contraction. Another thing, still more significant, was demonstrated, namely, that the great mass of the Democratic members in favor of wiping out the whole National bank system and supplying the place of the bank currency with new issues of irredeemable greenbacks.

The contest opened with a motion by Mr. Butler to go to business upon the Speaker's table in order to take up the Senate bill. Only 35 members sustained this motion. It was plain that the House was determined to go on with its own bill for a while longer at least. Mr. Maynard, who had nursed his bantling with anxious care yesterday, and had tried hard to conciliate opponents, was emboldened by Mr. Butler's defeat to make an effort for the immediate passage of his bill. He moved the previous question, amid the indignant protests of a number of members who were on their feet brandishing amendments which they wanted a chance to offer. The House refused, by a vote of 112 to 120, to order the main question, so Mr. Maynard, for the second time, saw his bill turned over to the hands of its enemies. Mr. Beck was recogsubstitute providing for issuing Treasury notes in place of the National bank currency, and also for convertible 3.65 bonds, and for the payment the National banks through the operation of a three per cent tax. For this substitute Mr. Packer of Pennsylvania offered a substitute providing for free banking and for the retirement of legal tenders as soon as the bank circulation should exceed \$400,000,000, to the extent of such excess, until the volume of the legal tender is reduced to \$250,-600,000. Mr. Coburn moved an amendment to the original bill, in effect repudiating the legal tenders. by providing that there should be \$400,000,000 of them permanently in circulation, which of course meant that they should never be redeemed. His amendment also provided for \$50,000,000 additional legal tenders as a reserve to be used in exchanging for bonds at par. Mr. Hunter, another prairie financier from Indiana, offered an amendment providing for \$450,000,000 of greenbacks, and making it a penitentiary offense for any bank officer to charge a rate of interest higher than authorized by State laws, or in any case higher than ten per cent. Short work was made by the House with these two projects of the disciples of Mr. Morton. Mr. Coburn's amendment got only 21 votes, and Mr. Hunter's was rejected without a division.

An hour's debate on points of order made against Mr. Beck's substitute ensued, in which the Speaker took a leading part, and finally ruled out the section about paying Customs dues in greenbacks as not germane. Mr. Packer's conservative substitute for Mr. Beck's wild and fantastic inflation scheme was lost by 77 Yeas to 149 Nays, the affirmative vote representing the strength of the strict anti-expansion party. The amendments were now all cleared away except Mr. Beck's substitute. which was rejected by a vote of 68 to 164. The old question of the right of members who own bank stock to vote on a question affecting the banks, which has been a great deal talked about this session, was brought up for decision. A clause in the bill taxed bank circulation three per Messrs. Speer, Cox, and Holman all raised the point that members owning stock were debarred from voting on the bill by the rule which says that no member shall vote on a question in which he is personally interested. In order to make the point specific, Mr. Spear specified Messrs, Poland and Phelps (Republicans) and Hamilton (Democrat) as officers of banks. The Speaker made an exceedingly clear and convincing ruling against the point of order, quoting precedents in the House of Commons as well as the House of Representatives. He held that the rule did not deprive members of the right to vote when the question to be decided affected a class of which they are members, but only when it affected their individual personal interests as distinct from those of any large class of citizens. If members who owned bank stock could not vote on a bill relating to the banks, then, in case a majority owned such stock, the House could not legislate on the question at all, for there would be no quorum to vote. So, in the case of the tepeal of the income tax, as every member was affected, no one could have voted. A bill taxing cotton could not be voted on by cotton planters, or a general pension or hounty law by members who had been in the army and would get the benefit of it. Before making his decision the Speaker allowed Messrs. Butler and Dawes to speak on the point, but did not give Mr. Speer an opportunity to the large and lasting interests of his whole country. argue it fully and reply to Mr. Dawes, who somewhat prefigured the Speaker's argument in support course or the fate of the Republican party, you will

treated. The Speaker tried to make amends by offering to hear him afterward, but Mr. Speer said that this was the first time he ever knew a court first to decide a case and then offer to hear the argument. He lost his temper, and the Speaker had hard work, apparently, to keep his, in the course of the colloquy between them which followed. Mr. Blaine should have given Mr. Speer a hearing on his point of order, but his failure to do so in the prevailing confusion and excitement did not justify the latter in accusing him subsequently of frequently revising the reports of the dehates so as to suppress important portions of the proceedings. When called on to name an instance, Mr. Speer could only cite one case, when a hasty remark made by the Speaker to Mr. Sener, and the criticism of Mr. Hoar upon it, was omitted by the desire of all three gentlemen. An appeal from the Speaker's deoccision was taken by Mr. Holman, and the ruling was sustained by a vote of 193 to 9.

When this troublesome point of order was disposed of a number of amendments to the bill were offered, one of which, by E. R. Hoar, might fairly be supposed to be intended as the answer of that gentleman to the recently revived charge that when Attorney-General he aided the President to pack the Supreme Court to reverse the legal-tender decision. His amendment provides that after the 1st of September only gold and silver coin shall be legal-tender for future contracts, and that after that date holders of U.S. notes may exchange them for bonds bearing 4] per cent interest. No vote was had on this or any amendments They will come up with the bill on Tuesday.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, April 12 .- Although President Grant is free in the expression of his opinions on the financial subject, he has been careful to utter no words that could possibly be construed as indicative of his action on any bill which may pass Congress and be presented to him for his signature. Some of the reports concerning him have originated in the desire to influence Congressional action, but thus far without the

MAKE INFLATION A POLITICAL ISSUE.

DR. LEONARD BACON TO THE HON, WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS-MR. PHELPS'S SPEECH THE BEST ON FI-NANCE OF THE SESSION-A SUGGESTION THAT A COUNCIL OF CONGRESSMEN OPPOSED TO INFLA-TION BE CALLED AND A STRICT POLICY FIXED-DEFEAT IN THE HOUSE TO BE FOLLOWED BY AN AFFRAL TO THE PEOPLE-BOTH PARTIES AFRAID TO MAKE THE ISSUE.

The Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS-Dear Sir: I take the liberty of saying to you, in this open letter, that, so far as I have read the debates in the House of Representatives, you have made the best speech of the session on the great question of the sessionthe Currency question, Your distinction between oney and currency is one which everybody can see and understand; and, though your exposition of how industry is robbed of its legitimate reward by the greenback fraud and delusion, may have been beyond the comprehension of the iguorant and short-sighted politicians to whom it was immediately addressed, it will be appreciated, sooner or later, by the people. So later bitter experience will make the people know that dishonored promises to pay money-promises ssued with a deliberate intention to break themare not money but lies. Simpletons in Congress as well as elsewhere-or, if not simpletons, then knaves -are giving out that greenbacks will circulate as money so long as the people have confidence in the Government: but have those wiseacres inquired how long the people can be expected to have confidence in a Government which, instead of redeeming its promises and dealing honestly with citizens who happen to have pecuniary claims against it, issues fraudulent lies by the million, and is always ready to redeem one lie with another?

I do not write this because you need any encourage ment from me, but for the sake of a suggestion which I have thought of making privately to the Representative from my own district, Mr. Kellogg, or to one of the Senators from Connecticut, but which may as well be offered, through you, to all whom it may concern. nized as controlling the floor, and offered a long My suggestion is that those Members of Congress, or perhaps those representatives, who believe that the Government of the United States ought to redeem its dishonored notes at the earliest possible ef one-half of customs duties in green- day, be invited to meet, formally or informally. backs. It contained claborate provisions for without distinction of party, for consultation on this forcing the retirement of the circulation of grave question of national bonor and national prosperity; and that, by a comparison of views and by such mutual concessions as may be honestly made by patriotic men in such an exigency, they agree on some definite measure as the first step toward making every Treasury note equal in value to the face of it-a measure which they will introduce into Congress, and will stand for and vote for in a compact body, and for which, if defeated, as probably they will be in this Congress, they will appeal to the peo

Everybody knows that this currency question is not at all a question between the Republican party and the Democratic. Both parties are pledged, by their latest platforms, to the same policy on this subjectthe policy of honestly paying the debt represented by dishonored Treasury notes, while in Congress the members of each party regard the pledges given in those platforms just as they regard the greenback promises issued in the name of the nation-promises that may be circulated among the people, but need not be redeemed. Neither sparty dares to hold a caucus for the purpose of deciding what shall be done on the most momentous question that has arisen in this country since the abolition of Slavery To me the fact is proof that both parties are mori bund. As parties, they dare not face the question of the hour. In trelation to that question, they are just where the Whig party was in relation to Slavery; and as the Whig party died because it dared not and could not grapple with the question which overshadowed all other questions, so both these parties may die when the question which they dare not

Your own fidelity, therefore, to the Republican party is not compromised by the earnestness and force with which you have spoken on one side of the currency question, while so many of your associates in the same party have spoken and voted on the other side. They, in connection with certain Demo crats are a majority; you, and certain other mem bers-some Democrats and some Republicans-are a minority. Who can deny to such a minority the right of meeting and consulting in order to agree on that course which, in their united judgment, is best for them to take in this emergency! Let me say to that minority. Great national interests are dependent on your standing as a compact and firm minority against the policy to which a majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives are so recklessly committing themselves and the country; and if you are not mere partisans, to whom their party is more than their country-if you are free and patriotic men-you will not be afraid to do so, come what may to either or both of the existing parties. I cannot think that there is any impropriety in my addressing you thus publicly. You are, indeed, one of the representatives from New-Jersey, chosen to that duty by the electors of a certain district. But one of the lessons which you learned at Yale College, under the teaching of my honored friend and classmate, President Woolsey, was that a representative in Congress is much more than a mouthpiece or an attorney for the district (or the party in the district) which elected him-more than the instrument of any popular impulse or caprice; and that, in the fear of God, he is to consult not only the interests of his immediate constituents-much less the wishes merely of those who voted for him-but

Therefore I am confident that, whatever may be the

clearly enunciated, and will uphold, through all changes, that duty of national honesty and veracity which frantic demagogues, with professed anxiety to "move the crops," and with unprofessed and sometimes unconscious intent to favor gambling speculators, are ready to trample with swinish hoofs. Your fellow-graduates would not have placed you, by their suffrages, among the conscript fathers of the University, if they had not believed that in every position you will honor their Alma Mater by holding fast the ethical principles in which her alumni are always instructed, and by maintaining against whatever sophistry or frenzy of the hour the obligation of honesty and veracity on the part of the Government toward the citizen as no less sacred than the duty of honesty and veracity between one individual and another. I have the honor to be, with much respect, yours truly, LEONARD BACON.

New-Haven, Conn., April 9, 1874.

THE INFLATIONISTS LOOKING TOWARD RE-PUDIATION.

STANDARDS OF RECTITUDE FALLEN WITH THE STANDARD OF VALUE—THE INFLATIONIST LOGIC PROBABLY TO BE APPLIED TO THE BONDED DEBT -A PREMONITION OF THE GREATEST COLLAPSE OF MODERN TIMES.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 9.-There is a faint effort going on here to pump a little sense into the House on the currency question, but there is little or no reason to suppose it will amount to anything. Why should it? Doesn't Congress know that it is easier not to pay than it is to pay ? And this is the whole problem. You may argue till you are black in the face, and it all comes round to this in the end. The inflationists don't mean to pay because it is easier not to pay. That is all there is of it. As legislators, it seems of no use to appeal to their sense of honor or honesty, or of the National interest or the National faith. The standard of rectitude has gone down flat with the standard of value. There is not a leading politician in Congress among the majority that is not wholly unprincipled on this subject. Talk of convincing them! Why, they know now. They mean repudiation. To suppose they don't is verdancy itself. They say the greenback should not be redeemed; that paper is as good as gold and better in this new and flourishing country. They will say the same thing of the bonded debt when the time comes round. Why shouldn't they? The obligation is just as great in one case as it is in the other. People profess to believe, especially bondholders, that this is not so. But it is true nevertheless. The same want of moral perception which repudiates redemption of the greenbacks will revive the merely suspended animation of the old dogma that the money of the people is good enough for the bondholder, and that he should be spaid in green-

The reader perhaps thinks this is an exaggeration. Why should he? There is no way of judging the future but by the past. Paying the bonds in greenbacks is an old theory. It is not dead. It only sleeps. It is sure to be revived in the coming contest between red-dog and capital, between the claims of solvency and the demands of impecuniosity. The signs of it are already hoisted. The clouds are not only gathering, but the black storm signal is up. It is only those who refuse to look an inch beyond their noses who do not see it. It may be observed in every complaint from the South and West that they are deprived of their share of money. It may be detected in every other speech of the inflationists. It flavors the whole expansion movement. Mr. Beck of Kentucky, who is one of the strongest men of the West, as he is one of the most ontspoken, put the whole case in a nutshell a day or two ago, in the following remarks, which are taken from the official report of the proceedings of the

House:

He warned the East not to oppress the West, for in ten years two-thirds of the members of the House would come from west of the Alleghanies, and it might be that other great avenues to the ocean would be found beside the present ones—that the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence might be made the great water highways for the produce of the South and West. The people of the East had wealth, income, bonds, and Congress had a right to tax them all. He hoped to see the day when the wealth of the country, and not its poverty, would bear the burdens of taxation.

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This is the key note of the inflationists. If their present measures are consummated, as now seems altogether probable, the country is about to embark which is likely to lead to the greatest collapse of modern times.

Six years ago your columns advocated a moderate movement toward a resumption of coin payments. The policy was adopted and successfully persevered in for about a year, in which excellent progress was made. It was then, by an impulsive movement of the Honse, without good cause, suddenly arrested. and a determined stand taken by Congress against going further in that direction. The ground was then taken in the same columns that the new policy was a fatal mistake, and the prediction was hazarded that voluntary resumption by Congressional action would now prove a delusion, and that the very next step of that body would be, the moment a pressure came, an advance on the line of inflation. It was argued that there could be no standing still in such a case, but that we must from necessity go forward or backward, push on toward resumption, or drift back into indefinite suspension. The doctrine was not accepted, but was disbelieved. The do-nothing policy, it was held by others, would bring us to resumption by a sort of Darwinian process of development and growth. We soon got a Secretary of the Treasury who became the mouthpiece of these feeble views. We now see where they have landed us. Their folly is demonstrated by the natural progress of events. The pressure has come as was predicted, and Congress, as was predicted, has yielded to it. The first inflation step has been taken, and it is the first step that counts. After that, the fabled descent into hell is easy. We have entered upon that path: our course is now plain. It is folly for the country to try to ignore the fact. We may now safely predict, at this stage, that salvation from the evils and calamities of an irredeemable paper circulation is not to be looked for now or hereafter from Congress. The capital of the country and the solvency of the country have got to look out for themselves. J. s. P.

MILLS AND LUMBER BURNED AT WILLIAMSPORT. WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 12 .- A destructive cendiary fire was started at 1 o'clock this morning in the piling yard of Brown, Early & Co.'s saw-mill. It feet, piled on 30 acres of ground, between the aboveits course it consumed Filbert, Otto & Co.'s saw-mill, and C. H. Krouse & Co.'s brick planing-mill, and also 14 frame dwellings in Filbert-st. The fire was subdued at 8 o'clock. The wind blew a gale during the first part of the fire. It is reported that one man was burned to death in the brick planing-mill. Assistance was received promptly from the Lockhaven and Sunbury Fire Departments. The loss is estimated at \$500,000; insurance, \$150,000. The following are the principal sufferers: Brown, Early & Co., P. Herdle & Co., Filbert, Otto & Miller, C. H. Krouse & Co., S. N. Williams & Co., and R. K. Hawley & Co. The insurance agency of H. W. Watson reports the

Brown, Weed & Co., onjumber: People's Company of Trenton, \$1,000; Fire Association of Puladelphia, \$5,000; Lycoming Fire of Muney, \$8,000; Westchester of New-yerk, \$1,000; Narragansett, \$1,500; Penn of Philadelphia, \$1,500; Manayank, \$1,500; Hartford, \$3,500; total, \$23,000. Filbert, Otto & Co., on saw-mill: Lycoming Fire, \$5,000; Westchester, \$1,500; Narragansett, \$1,000; People's of Trenton, \$1,000; Fire Association, \$1,500; total, \$10,000.

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Academy of Sciences at Vienna announces the discovery of a bright comet in 21 hours 25 minutes right ascension south, 6 degrees 56 minutes JOSEPH HENRY.

of his ruling. Mr. Speer thought himself unfairly stand by those principles which you have so | Washington, April 11, 1874.

WASHINGTON.

THE SANBORN DISCLOSURES. IMMEDIATE CHANGE CONTEMPLATED IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT-RICHARDSON AND SAW-YER WITHOUT DEFENDERS-ADMINISTRATION DE-PEATS IN THE FALL PREDICTED.

ist telegraph to the tribune. I Washington, April 12.—The humiliating position in which the Administration and the country has been placed by the Sanborn exposures are just beginning to be realized by public men in Washington. Now that it seems to be settled that the President contemplates no immediate changes in the Treasury Department, Messrs. Richardson and Sawyer have no public friends or defenders, and men of every party are praying, as Senator Chandler and ex-Senator Wade are said to have prayed in the Winter of 1861. that Chief-Justice Taney's life might be spared until after Mr. Lincolu's inauguration, but the prayers of the party and of the party leaders seem to have no effect upon President Grant. He has now and then thrown out hints, which members of Congress have interpreted to mean that Mr. Richardson would be asked to resign and Mr. Delano promoted to his place, but a few hours or a day later the news comes from the White House that President Grant does not and has not contemplated any change. Every argument that could be invented has been used with the President, feebly and timidly, to be sure, for very few Administration Republicans dare to oppose the President with much vigor lest he turn upon them as he turned upon those who, in 1870, '71, and '72, opposed his wild schemes or took sides in local State politics against candidates he had chosen to befriend; but remonstrance seems to be in vain. Messrs. Richardson and Sawyer are " good fellows' in his estimation, and because they are abused, he not comprehending the situation, will not desert them. At least, this seems to be the logic of President Grant's course in this case.

The excitement that prevails in Washington over this subject is very intense, the interest in it being greater even than that felt in the pending Currency bill. A chilly March wind has driven people indoors to-day, despite the bright sun, and the effect of the late disclosures upon the party and upon the country has been the topic of conversation in all the hotel lobbies where politicians congregate. The general feeling is that, if there is not a change in the Treasury Department very soon, the elections in the coming Fall will result in the overwhelming defeat of the Administration party. Many think that the time has already passed when the party could have been saved by a decent respect on the part of the President for public opinion on this subject.

THE MENNONITES. THE BILL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MENNONITE IMMIGRATION.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, April 11.—The bill for the encouragement of the immigration of the Mennonites of Southern Russia, recently presented by Mr. Windom, has been reported to the Senate with amendments. The preamble sets forth that the Mennonites, to the number of 40,000 or 50,000, now residing near the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, desire to settle in various parts of this country in compact bodies, and that some modification of the laws relating to the disposition of public lands is necessary to enable them to send out their agents and make selections of land and improvements thereon in advance arrival of the main body. therefore provided that whenever a body of such persons, being heads of families or single persons over 21 years of age, shall, through a duly accredited agent, file an application for permission to locate a portion of the public lands, accompanying the application with a list of the persons and the quantity of land desired by each, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize such location to be made by giving the agent a certificate reciting the fact of application, the names of the applicants, and the number of acres which they may include in their

Upon the presentation of this certificate the Register of any land district is permitted to locate in a compact body any unappropriated public land, not mineral, and not exceeding 160 acres at the minimum price, or 80 acres at the double mininum price, for each person named in the application and certificate. Provision is made for guarding prior rights under existing laws; for the fees of the Receiver and Register; for receipts to be given to the agent of the immigrants. and for returns to the General Land Office. Any person named in the application, after the requirements of the bill are complied with, shall have the exclusive right of entry for two years upon the land named and described, as desired by such person, provided it does not exceed the number of acres above given; but at the expiration of two years all lands not actually entered by such person shall be subject to the entry of any other person, according to law. The aggregate of lands held under this bill at any one time is limited to 500,000 acres, and no single filing shall embrace more than 100,000 acres.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A PLAN FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE RECORDS OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1874. Senator Logan, Chairman of the Military Committee, is considering a proposition looking to the preservation of the records of the war, by printing those portions which are essential to a full and impartial history. At the close of the war, Congress directed that this work begin, and quite a mass of records were copied and sent to the printer. Before any were put in type, for some reason not fully understood, all further steps were suspended. Twice since, the larger part of these records, including the Confederate archives, have been seriously endangered by fire, and as none are in fire-proof rooms or buildings the risk of their destruction is very great. Aside from this, the custom and rules of the War Department do not permit any inspection of these records for other than official purposes. Several persons desirous of preparing a history of certain campaigns or battles, have found it impossible to obtain access to the proper official documents. This difficulty does not arise from any desire on the part of the authorities to conceal them, but such history is distributed through reports, collections of telegrams, orders, &c., belonging to papers of the office and of many headquarters, and such a search as would be required cannot well be made for individuals. Aside from the question of the preservation of the records, it is regarded as just that all who served in and all who supported the war should have its real inside history made known. At this late day it is held that no one could be injured by such publication except such as deserve to be, while countless unjust things done would be rectified. A large part of this inside history is contained in the telegrams now collected and arranged in the War Department. These, with the Executive orders and telegrams, and the correspondence recorded in the letter-books of the headquarters and the reports of general officers, indicate the character of the records which are embraced in Senator Logan's plan. The Confederate records were carefully arranged and indexed by the late Dr. Lieber, and the printing, if ordered, will, in the end, include these also. The appropriation needed to begin the work will be moderate. late day it is held that no one could be injured by

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OF-

The annual report of the Chief Signal Officer has just been issued from the Government Printing-Office. It makes a volume of 1,109 printed octavo pages. The correspondence of the office in its several divisions is extensive, 46,432 letters having been sent, and 217,575 received during the last year. The lications and telegrams. The office is in communi- Kausas thereby violating the laws of the State of Ohio.

cation with many foreign correspondents, and last January the exchange of simultaneous reports between Turkey and the United States began. They are exchanged by mail. The reports are, as nearly as possible, uniform in character, and exhibit pressure, temperature, wind, rain, relative humidity and clouds. The volume contains much valuable scientific information, accompanied by diagrams and maps, indicating the course of tornadoes, storms, and cyclones; also a chronological list of auroras observed at the respective Signal-Service stations from Nov. 11, 1870, to July 31, 1873, inclusive. A list of disasters to shipping upon the great American lakes during the year 1873 is given. The meteorological record is very elaborate. The volume contains the report of F. Meyer, Observer in the Signal Service, who gives a general description of the voyage of the steamer Polaris from New-York to God-

SENATOR CHANDLER'S LIBEL SUIT. Augustus C. Buell, by his attorneys, Messrs. Birney and Blair, filed in the Circuit Court on Saturday, a petition for a writ of certiorari, to Judge Snell of the Police Court, commanding him to send up the record and papers; in the case of the petitioner, who is charged with criminal bbel. The petitioner sets forth that on April 2, one Zachariah Chandler made an affidavit before Luther C. Dawson, Clerk of the Police Court, charging him with criminal libel; that a warrant was issued for his arrest on the same day. He was arrested thereon at about 11 p. m., on the following day; that, on the 7th, he appeared and gave ball in \$5,000 for his appearance. The petitioner further represents that W. B. Snell is not a duly commissioned Judge under the Constitution of the United States: that said Police Court is not legally constituted for the trial of offenses by jury, and that the law of Jan. 17, 1870, does not vest that court with the right of trial by jury. Judge Cartier said that he would be very slow to decide that the act creating the Police Court is unconstitutional, but would look into this case and probably hear it on

THE CONSIDERATION OF PRIVATE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The Committee on Rules will probably report soon a resolution changing the rule in relation to private bill days, so as to have in future only Fridays for private business. At present such business has precedence on both Friday and Saturday, which leaves only four days in the week for the consideration of all kinds of public measures. Nearly onehalf of the time of the House this session has been spent upon petty bills for the benefit of indivuals, which ought to be disposed of by the Court of Claims, or some tribunal created for the purpose, if that court has not jurisdiction. It is absurd and extravagant for a body of nearly three hundred men to occupy themselves with such questions as allowing a postmaster credit for \$50 worth of burned postage stamps, or paying a soldier the difference between the pay of a sergeant and that of a lieutenant. tenant.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES,

It seems, after all, that Senator Morion has not yet had an opportunity to say all that he has to say on the questions relating to Louisiana, although he has already made something like a dozen speeches on the unhappy condition of affairs in that State. The question comes up to-morrow for debate, Senator Carpenter having, several days ago, given notice that he would call up his bill for a new election at that time. Mr. Morten proposes to make a short speech, and probably Senator West will take advantage of the occasion to deliver the speech which he has had ready for so long a time, defending the Kellogg Government. It is understood that addi-tional evidence is to be taken during the present week in connection with the Durell impeachment case by the House Judiciary Committee, and it is conjectured that developments of an extraordinary character will be made.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1874. Wm. A. Pile, United States Minister to Venezueia. who is now in Washington, sent his resignation to the State Department yesterday afternoon, and the Presi dent has appointed his determination to appoint Judge Rassell of Boston, who lately resigned the Collector-ship, to the vacant place. It may be remembered that ween the nomination of Shimmons was pradium, it was reported that Judge Russell's resignation took place with the understanding that he should have a South American mission.

Secretary Richardson was in consultation with th President for a long time Saturday afternoon. U. S. Minister Pile and ex-Muister De Long also had interviews with the President on Saturday.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House, consisting

of Mesers. Wilson, Cessna, and Eldredge, heard testimony on Saturday in support of the petition for the impeachment of Judge Storey, United States Judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

n of Congressional Proceedings see Fifth Page.

SERIOUS CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

CONTEST FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MARYLAND-A BREACH IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THREATENED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, April 12 .- There is now going on at Anuspons a contest that threatens to produce a breach in the Democratic party in this State. Adjutant-General McBlair during the late administration of Gov. Whyte did not exert himself as actively as his cine! demanded, to secure the election of the latter to the United States Senate, and it was accordingly arranged that he should be sacrificed in favor of a more zealous supporter, Gen. Frank Bond. A compact was formed that Whyte, in case of his election to the Senate, would use his inflaence to nominate the present Governor, Groome, his successor, with the understanding that Groome should remove McBlair to make way for Bond as Adjutant-General. One of the carriest acts of the new Governor, after his qualification on March 4, last, was a notification that the resignation of the then Adjutant-General would be accepted. Mc-Biair declined to comply, and Bond was appointed, and directed to take possession of the office. McBiair re-sisted this, and for ten days there were two occupants of the Adjutant-General's office, each clausing authority and refusing to recognize the pretensions or acts of the other. The Governor and officers of State held official communication with Bond alone and a few days ago be secured entire possession of the office property, locking the doors during the absence of McBlair. The latter, nothing dauuted, has rented an apartment near the State-house, from which he still carries on the contest and watches an opportunity to re cover his old quarters by strategy. McBlair contends that his appointment was for the whole term of Gov. Whyte, and is not of such a character to follow his person or be vacated by his retirement. The difficulty is growing into dangerous proportions. Both contestants have many political friends. Bond is in hearty accord with the brauch of the party now in power, and McBlair is sustained in his position by many Democrats of this city, of which he is a resident.

MISSOURI RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION. St. Louis, April 11 .- A special meeting of the stockholders of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Arkansas Branch, and the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Ratiroads was held at the office of the Iron Mountain Railroad in this city to-day, and 91 per cent of the stockholders voted in favor of a consolidation of the roads. The consolidation will take effect at once, and the combined roads will hereafter be known as the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Rallway. The directors of the Road are Thomas Allen, S. H. Laffin, Samuel Copp. and G. E. Allan of St. Louis; Alanson Trask, H. G. Marquand, and Geo. C. Ward of New-York. The chief officers are Thos. Allen, President; H. G. Marquand, Vice-President and Allen, President; H. G. Marquand, Vice-President and Financial Agent; S. D. Bariow, Assistant President and Secretary; L. B. Clarke, Treasurer; Thomas McKissock, General Superintendent; and A. W. Soper, Assistant General Superintendent. A meeting of the shareholders of the Iron Mountain, and Cairo and Fulton Railroads will be held at Little Rock, Ark., to vote on the proposition to consolidate these roads in a similar manner, which, if effected, will add 305 miles to the track, and make the consolidated lines 657 miles long, extending from St. Louis on the north and Cairo on the north east to Texarkana, Texas.

AN EDITOR ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, April 11.-Murat Halstead, editor of The Cincinnati Commercial, was arrested to-night at Il o'clock on a warrant sworn out by Thomas Proctor aggregate of the correspondence is 264,007 letters charging him with publishing in The Commercial an addocuments sent and received, exclusive of pubvertisement of the grand gift concert of L-avenworth, vertisement of the grand gift concert of L-avenworth,

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR. PROPOSALS FOR A SETTLEMENT MADE BY MARSHAL SERRANO AND REJECTED.

LONDON, April 12, 1874. Advices from Pedro Abanto, dated April 9, report that Marshal Serraco had made proposals for a settlement through Gen. Elio, which the Carlists have definitively rejected.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION. TREATY SIGNED BY THE KING OF ASHANTEE, BUT

NO GUARANTEES GIVEN.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11, 1874. Intelligence has been received from the Gold Coast that the King of Ashantee has signed the treaty with England sent to him by Sir Garnet Welseley, but has given no gonrantees that he will execute its pro-

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.

PREPARATIONS FOR RECEIVING THEM AT SOUTHAMP-TON.

Officers and members of the Royal Geographical Society and other distinguished persons have gone to Southampton to receive the remains of Dr. Livingstone. The steamer bearing them is expected to arrive at that port early to-morrow morning. Great preparations are making for their reception and for the fune ral ceremonies here. It is reported that the body is in a good state of preservation.

LONDON, Monday, April 13-5:00 A. M. Sir Bartle Frere, Right Hon, Russell Gurney, Messra Stanley, Kirk and Moffat are at Southampton, awaiting the arrival of Dr. Livingstone's remains. The funeral procession will pass from the pier to the railway station. a distance of nearly a mile. Bells will oil, and minute guns be fired during its progress.

THE RIEL EXCITEMENT. MOTIONS TO BE MADE IN RIEL'S FAVOR.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 11 .- It is now said that Mr. Dorion will oppose the motion to expel Riel, on the ground that the proceedings of Mr. Bowell were not strictly according to precedent, as he should have made a formal charge before calling witnesses. Mr. Onimet intends to move for a month's leave of absence for Riel, and will produce affidavits to the effect that the only reason for Riel's non-appearance is that he is in danger of his life, the Orangemen having sworn that they would

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Monday, April 18-6 a. m. The Times's Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that distress from familie is increasing in Tirhoot, and that, according to the official estimates, 4,573,000 persons in the districts of Patos, Chazeepere, and Rajeehnye are still suffering from star

THE BRITISH MINISTRY. THE OFFICE OF SOLICITOR-GENERAL DECLINED, LONDON, Monday, April 13-6 a. m

The office of Solicitor-General has been tendered to John Walter Hudaleston, Q. C., out he has de-

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

A NEW SEGUNDO CABO-TERMS FOR THE ENLIST-MENT OF NEGRO TROOPS. HAVANA, April 11 .- Gen. Riguelme assumed

the duties of Segundo Cabo yesterday. It is announced in the Official Gazette to-day that all slaves furnished to the Government in accordance with the decree issued during the administration of Captain-

General Jovellar shalt be organized as seidlers, under expiration of their term will be declared free. Their compensation will be the same as that of the regular troops. Free related persons who enter the Governnois. Free colored persons who enter the contract service will be assigned to transport duty THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION-MINISTERIAL POLICY-

THE LATE KING'S WILL. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 .- The U. S. sloop-of-

war Portsmooth arrived here from Honoluin last might. She left Honoluin on the 23t of March. Too U. S. ship Tascarora left Honland March 19 last, to continue the undings for the Japan cable. The military force of Hawali has been reorganized.

The new ministry has not announced any d. fi-site policy or the future. The probability is that an effort will be made to set affort a large amount of paper currency. It is reported that the U. S. steamer Benich has been placed at the service of the King for the royal progress throughout Mani and Hawan, and also that the U.S. steamer Narragansett will continue the surveys of the U.S. shoop Portsmouth. The courts are cogaged in a

ROCHEFORT'S DEPARTURE FROM AUS-TRALIA.

LONDON, April 12, 1874.

A dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, 12ports that Rochefort and party sailed yesterday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Indian Government has ordered the construction of 10 light-draft river steamers in England Mr. Bellew, the elocationist, who visited the United States last year, is lying dangerously ill at Bath. A slight improvement was reported in his condition yes

The recent gales and hail-storms have caused serious destruction to the crops in the West Indies. The

otate and tomate crops are almost destroyed. There re no hopes for an abundant harvest. M. Gabriel Hugelmann, late the editor of The Situation, a journal published at London in the in terest of the French Imperialists, has been sentenced of various charges of swinding to a fine of 5.000 france av-five years' imprisonment by the Correctional T. ibou. A of the Scine.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. THE EFFORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FRUITLESS-

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF RED CLOUD AND

CHEYENNE, April 12 .- The Cheyenne Leader has the following from its correspondent at Red Cleud Agency, dated April 7:

has the following from its correspondent at Red Cleud Agency, dated April 7:

The United States Commissioners returned from Spotted Tail Agency to-day, having accomplished absolutely nothing. Their "pow-wowing" at the agencies has rather complicated matters between the Indians and the Government. The Indians at Spotted Tail Agency refuse absolutely to have their agency removed, and say they are tired of seeing Commissioners, and invited the President of the edecation to leave in language more forcible than pointe. It is understood that the Commissioners will proceed east at once, as a for a atrong military execut, and return wishin a menth and move the agency. The visit of the Commissioners has only served to destroy the moral effect produced by the troops. The Indians, who are seen observers, have noticed that there is a hitch somewhere in the working of things relating to them. They expect one thing from the Peace Commissioners. Spotted Tail accused the Commissioners in Council of seeking to stir up trouble between his people and the Northern Indians, and in the language of the interpreter said he wanted them to "dry up." He says he has been moved around and "peatered" so much by these "from the Great Father that he wants his words written down this time to show to all of them who come begging around hereafter that he won't taik to them any more.

Boston, April 11 .- The twenty-first ballot for United States Senator resulted to-day as follows :

21st	20th.	linh.	18th
Whole No. of votes 256	269	268	975
Necessary to a choice. 119	135	1.85	137
Dawes 68	83	87	91
Hoar 54	66	69	72
Curtis	72	72	74
Adams 14	13	13	16
Banford 7	7	1	9
Bauks 6			•
Washburth			- 4
A. H. Bullock 15	12	7	-
Etward Learned 3	-		
Judge Pitman 1	_	-	_
Whittier 1	1		
G. F. Hoar 1			
R. Noble 1	-		
Mrs. Livermore 1		-	
		-	9801
The Convention adjourned u	intal Mot	day.	

Col. Newell A. Thompson, who died in Boston on Friday, was once an active Whig politician, and was for nearly 25 years a member of the Massachusetta State Militia.